

nodule at the suture; the first four whorls each having one strong varix, the last three whorls without this varix, except on the body whorl, where it forms the heavy, well-rounded outer lip of the small, round-ovate aperture. The entire shell is crossed by fine punctate spirals, these punctations arranged evenly spirally and axially, so as to give the appearance of fine linen. The punctations are not so distinct over the low ribs but are quite strong over the varix which forms the outer lip. The aperture is surrounded by a thickened continuous rim close to the edge of the lip, within the varix. No umbilicus. Length of type 10.6 mm., width 2 mm., length of aperture 2.2 mm., length of aperture of broken specimen, 4.2 mm., approximate length of complete shell estimated at about 20 mm.

Dredged by T. L. McGinty in 75 fathoms off Palm Beach, Florida. Type No. 178787 A.N.S.P.

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## NEW MARINE MOLLUSKS FROM THE WEST COAST

BY H. A. PILSBRY AND AXEL OLSSON

*ANOMALOCARDIA BROGGI*, n. sp. Pl. 8, fig. 7.

Shell solid, oblong-subtrigonal, widest in the anterior portion or along a line extending from the beak to the anterior-ventral margin which is also the zone of greatest inflation. Anterior side is broadly rounded and bordered above by a nearly straight lunular margin. Posterior side is narrowly rounded and nearly twice the length of the anterior. The sculpture consists of concentric, rib-like folds present on the umbos and on the anterior submargins, generally obsolete or absent elsewhere and a series of fine, radial threads or striae, on some specimens nearly obsolete. The ground color is white or reddish brown with zigzag brown lines and generally 3, brown bands radiate from the beak. Lammle is narrowly cordate and flat. Escutcheon is narrow, excavated, its border strongly angulated in the left valve. Hinge normal, the central cardinal tooth large. Ventral margin minutely crenulated. Pallial sinus very small. Length 46 mm., height 37 mm., semidiameter 17 mm. (type).

This species has probably often been confused with *Anomalocardia subrugosa* Sby, which it may replace in the south. We have definite records of *subrugosa*, south as far as Boca Pan, near Zorritos in northern Peru. *Anomalocardia subrugosa* is a very variable species in color, size and strength of its sculpture.

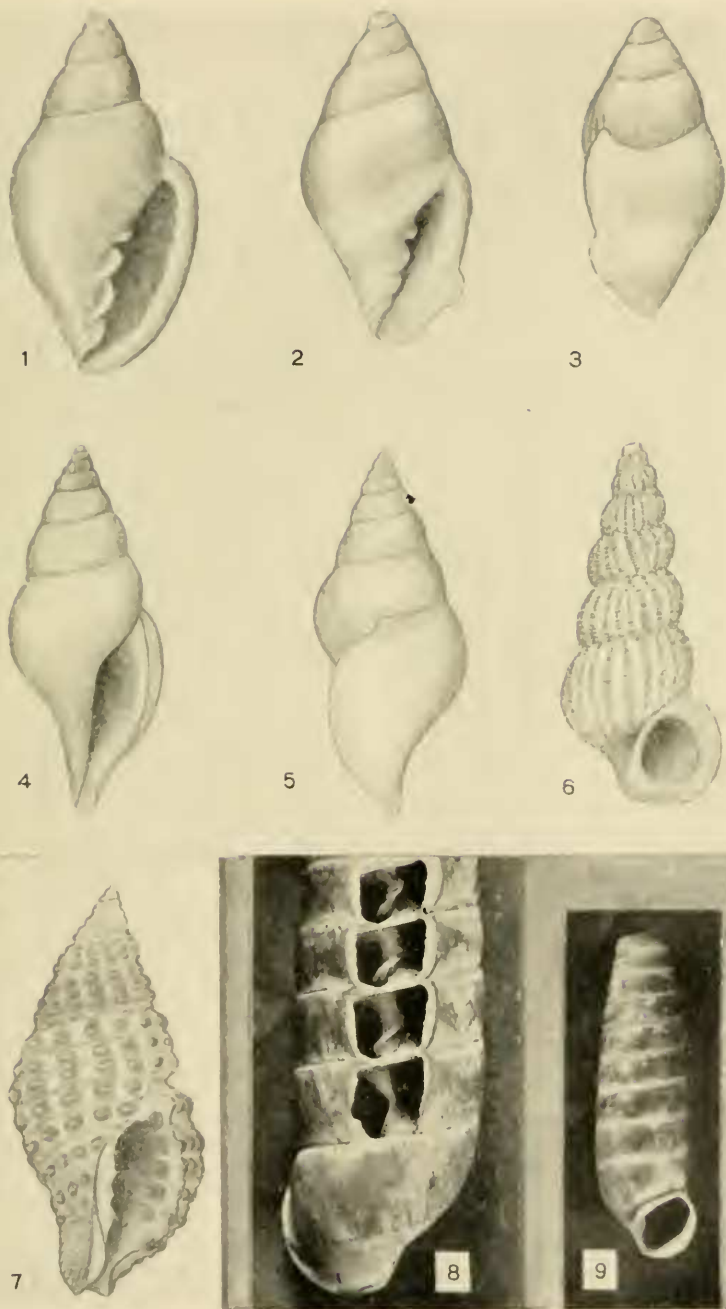
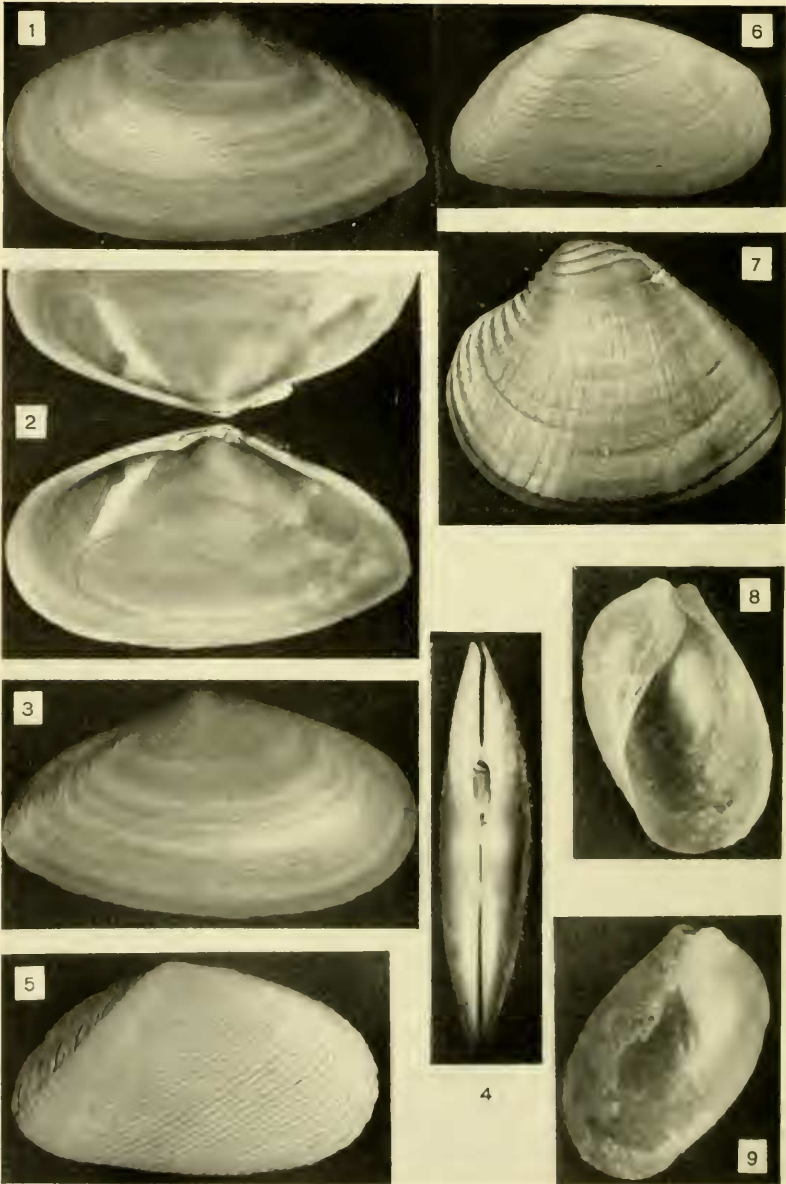


Fig. 1, *Marginella denticulata destina*. Figs. 2-3, *M. iliichila*. Figs. 4-5, *Eubela meginnyi*. Fig. 6, *Eptonium luteatum*. Fig. 7, *Drepa didyma*. Figs. 8-9, *Coclocentrum bourgoisae*.



Figs. 1-4, *Tellina mantensis*. Fig. 5, *T. virgo*. Fig. 6, *T. rarilincata*.  
Fig. 7, *Anomalocardia broggi*. Figs. 8-9, *Orpoc panamensis*.

It is best characterized by its strong, posterior-dorsal fold extending from the beak to the posterior extremity which is generally strongly sculptured by concentric ribs. In the present species, this fold is absent or feebly developed only near the beak. *Chione subimbricata* Sby. has often been referred to *Anomalocardia* but belongs with the true Chiones. The young of *subimbricata* have the concentric ribs on the umbos with sharp, lamellar edges as in *cancellata*. As a fossil, *Anomalocardia broggi* is common in the Peruvian Tabiazos.

Type material: 178909 A.N.S.P., from Bayovar, Sechura, north Peru. Also Zarumilla, Peru.

TELLINA (SCISSULA) VARILINEATA, n. sp. Pl. 8, fig. 6.

The shell is small, thin, white, the anterior end well-rounded and about one-fifth longer than the posterior. In addition to the lines of growth which are faint, the surface is neatly sculptured with a series of fine lines which begin at the posterior-umbonal ray and cover the entire central and anterior portions of the disk. These lines are oblique to the growth-lines in the central portion but on the anterior side are nearly parallel to them. A narrow, smooth ray extends from the beak to the posterior-ventral extremity. Posterior-dorsal area slightly arched and sculptured with a series of regular, thread-like ridges. Hinge normal. Pallial sinus large, long, its lower side confluent and its end nearly reaching the anterior muscle scar. Length 17 mm., height 9.75 mm., semidiameter 2.1 mm.

*Tellina virgo* Hanley (Pl. 8, fig. 5), the only other previously known *Scissula* from Panama and the west coast of northern South America, differs by its larger, higher and thinner shell and as may be seen by the figure has a sculpture formed by coarser and decidedly more oblique striae. The types of *Tellina varilincata* were collected on the beach at Bucaro along the southern shores of Los Santos Province, Panama. It ranges southward to northern Peru; we have specimens collected at Puerto Pizarro, Province of Tumbes, where it occurs with *Tellina virgo* Hanley.

Type material: 178910 A.N.S.P., from Puerto Bucaro, Province of Los Santos, Panama.

